

# I M A

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,  
And liv'd by looking on his images:  
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance  
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The image of the jest  
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
He made us to his image all agree;  
That image is the soul, and that must be,  
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,  
The images of revolt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
This is the man should do the bloody deed:  
The image of a wicked heinous fault  
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
The face of things a frightful image bears,  
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.  
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive  
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*  
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may  
have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the  
image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from  
the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*  
To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy;  
to imagine.  
How are immaterial substances to be imaged, which are  
such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*  
Image to thy mind  
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades  
Went quick. *Phillips.*  
His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice  
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*  
If fate some future bard shall join  
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [from image]  
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.  
Of marble stone was cut  
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. *Fairy Queen.*  
When in those oratories might you see  
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery;  
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd  
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Your gift shall two large goblets be  
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,  
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.  
What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?  
Secluded from the world, and all its cares,  
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*  
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and  
imagery that attract our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*  
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties  
and fantastick imagery. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.  
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of  
a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a  
reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the  
image of the thing described upon the mind.  
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good  
imagery. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Possible  
to be conceived.  
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what  
they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*  
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some  
sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMAGINANT. *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming  
ideas.  
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either  
upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from imagine.]  
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.  
False sorrow's eye,  
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shaksp.*  
Expectation whirls me round:  
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,  
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which  
the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their  
variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,  
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*

IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French,  
from imagine.]  
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of  
representing things absent to one's self or others.

# I M B

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an in-  
dividual thought. Imagination is of three kinds: joined with  
belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that  
which is past; and of things present, or as if they were pre-  
sent: for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and at plea-  
sure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vest-  
ments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*  
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is  
sense; if absent, imagination: when we would perceive a ma-  
terial object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glauco. Scelf.*  
O whither shall I run, or which way fly  
The fight of this so horrid spectacle,  
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!  
For dire imagination still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and  
strong. *Dennis.*

Where beams of warm imagination play,  
The memory's soft figures melt away.  
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.  
Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes  
the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sid.*  
Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an inward toil;  
And, for unfelt imaginations,  
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Better I were distract,  
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;  
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually bound-  
less; to which imagination, the idea of space, of itself leads  
us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.  
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imagina-  
tions against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*  
IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [imaginativ, Fr. from imagine.] Fantastick;  
full of imagination.  
Witches are imaginative, and believe oft times they do that  
which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Lay fetters and restraints upon the imaginative and fanta-  
stic part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the enter-  
tainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]  
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.  
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,  
Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed. *Shakespeare.*  
Present feats  
Are less than horrible imaginings. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the re-  
peated additions of certain ideas of imagined parts of duration  
and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can  
come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.  
They intended evil against thee, they imagined a milchie-  
vous device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.  
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should  
point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he  
did it, by first telling the imaginer, and after bidding the actor  
think. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMBECILE. *adj.* [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak;  
feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.  
To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is cor-  
ruptly written imbecille. To weaken a stock or fortune by  
clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.  
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and  
widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their  
states imbeciled. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feeble-  
ness of mind or body.  
A weak and imperfect rule argueth imbecility and imper-  
fection. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
No imbecility of means can prejudice the truth of the pro-  
mise of God herein. *Hooker.*  
We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the impotent,  
and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*  
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the  
worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common  
imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*  
Strength would be lord of imbecility,  
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*  
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up  
a hand against them. *King Charles.*  
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive  
innocence, a strange imbecility immediately seized and laid hold  
of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [imbibe, Latin; imbibere, French.]  
1. To drink in; to draw in.  
A pot of adhs will receive more hot water than cold, for-  
asmuch as the warm water imbibeth more of the salt. *Brown.*  
The torrent mercilefs imbibes  
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*  
Illumin'd

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Illumin'd wide,  
The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.  
Those that have imbibed this error, have extended the in-  
fluence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not  
allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*  
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions  
and prejudices it has imbibed from custom. *Locke.*  
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets  
them free from many prejudices we are ready to imbibe con-  
cerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps  
unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word imbue  
be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.  
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which  
is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth,  
imbued with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from imbibe.] That which drinks or sucks.  
Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous steams. *Arbutnot.*

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act  
of sucking or drinking in.  
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water  
than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which  
maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. *Bacon.*  
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communi-  
cation of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefac-  
tion there is required an imbibition. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that  
part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a  
greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much  
darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light  
being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from bitter.]  
1. To make bitter.  
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.  
Let them extinguish their passions which imbitter their lives,  
and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the com-  
munity. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of  
this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*

3. To exasperate.  
To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from body.]  
1. To condense to a body.  
2. To invest with matter.  
An opening cloud reveals  
An heav'nly form imbod'd, and array'd  
With robes of light. *Dryden.*  
Though affidity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble  
to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls  
can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Scelf.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company.  
I by vow am so embodied yours,  
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare.*  
Never since created, man  
Met such embodied force, as nam'd with these,  
Could merit more than that small infantry  
Ward on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
Under their head embodied all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band  
Of troops embodied, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To inclose. Improper.  
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral  
imbodied in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found  
in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.  
The foul grows clotted by contagion,  
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose  
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*  
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and an-  
other idea of white from another snow to-day, put together  
in your mind, imbody and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBODY. *v. n.* [from body.] To exultate; to effervesce;  
to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.  
With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight imbodying in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBODY. *v. a.* [from body.] To raise to confidence;  
to encourage.  
'Tis necessary he should die:  
Nothing imboldens sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*  
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are,  
the which hath something imboldened me to this unseasoned in-  
trusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
I was the more imboldened, because I found I had a soul  
congenial to his. *Dryden.*  
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;  
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Their virtues and superior genius imboldened them, in great  
exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and  
country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

# I M B

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from bosom.]  
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's  
garment; to hide under any cover.  
The Father infinite,  
By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Villages imbosom'd soft in trees,  
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.  
But glad desire, his late imbosom'd guest,  
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*  
Who glad t' imbosom his affection vile,  
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOUND. *v. a.* [from bound.] To inclose; to shut in.  
That sweet breath,  
Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*

To IMBOW. *v. a.* [from bow.] To arch; to vault.  
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,  
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*  
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference:  
they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloister's pale,  
And love the high imbowed roof,  
With antick pillar maffly proof. *Milton.*

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from imbrow.] Arch; vault.  
The roof all open, not so much as any embowment near any  
of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from bower.] To cover with a bower;  
to shelter with trees.  
And flooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,  
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBRA'GLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.  
With subtle cobweb cheats  
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;  
In which, when once they are imbrangled,  
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRI'GATED. *adj.* [from imbrax, Latin.] Indented with  
concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. f.* [imbricx, Latin.] Concave indenture.  
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with  
neat imbrications, and many other fineries. *Darham.*

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from brown.] To make brown; to darken;  
to obscure; to cloud.  
Where the morning sun first warmly smote  
The open field, and where the unperc'd shade  
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The walking crew,  
At thy request, support the miry shoe;  
The foot grows black that was with dirt imbrown'd,  
And in thy pocket ginsling half-pence found. *Gay.*  
Another age shall see the golden ear  
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*  
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from in and brue.]  
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.  
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed  
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds imbrued,  
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*  
There streams a spring of blood so fast  
From those deep wounds, as all imbrued the face  
Of that accursed catiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
The mercilefs Turks, imbrued with the Christian blood,  
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the  
spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,  
Whose arrows in my blood their wings imbrue. *Sandys.*  
Lucius pities the offenders,  
That would imbrue their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*  
Lo! these hands in murder are imbrued,  
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*  
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,  
The direful monster from afar decry'd,  
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;  
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,  
And in their hearts imbrues her cruel claws. *Pope.*  
His virgin sword Ægylthus' veins imbrued;  
The murder fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*  
A good man chufes rather to pass by a verbal injury than  
imbrue his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.  
Some bathed kisses, and did oft imbrue  
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from brute.] To degrade to brutality.  
I, who erst contended  
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd  
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,  
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The foul grows clotted by contagion,  
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose  
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*  
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To